News from Europe. The steam ship Cambria, from Europe, is now due at Boston, and her news may arrive here today. As soon as we receive it we shall give the intelligence to the public, in an Extra, with our

## Politics of the Clergy.

From the foundation of Christianity almost down to the year of our Lord, 1846, the clergy, in all countries, have entailed upon the human family as much misery, by intermeddling with State affairs and politics, as they have conferred happiness by their efforts in their appropriate sphere. It is unnecessary to refer to any particular age or country in proof of this. It stands recorded in letters of blood, on the history of every country, and every people.

The patriotic founders of our glorious constitu-

tion and government, had seen a best denough of the evils of the clergy intermedding in politics,

and with that foresight and prudence which char-

acterized the patriots of the times of 1776, they desermined, as far as in them lay, that the viper ould not raise its head on the Western continent. They therefore wisely separated church from State; and by the organic law of the country, declared that all persuasions and seets should be equal and on a par with each other. The country and religion have prospered under this wise provision. All sects of Christians have full scope to propagate their principles, and make as many onverts as they can. Of late years, however there has been exhibited by a portion of the most violent of the Episcopal and Catholic church ministers, a desire to mingle their religious instruction with the politics of the day-to mingle the saving of souls with the electing of particular locofoco or whig candidates, for some ulterior purposes of their own. This travelling out of the record, as the lawyers say, has been attempted by both Catholic and dissenting clergymen, and has been productive of horrible carnage and conflagrations in different parts of the United States. We have, on many occasions, as was the duty of the proprietor of an independent press, denounced the conduct of those clergymen, and in return, we have been read out of church from the pulpit. But all the pains and penalties which these clergymen imagined they inflicted uponius, have not de terred us from pursuing our duty in this respect.

A few months since, several of the clergy undertook to censure, impliedly, from their pulpits, the course of the administration, in not bringing the Oregon question to a close without endangering the continuance of peace between England and the United States. Although Mr. Polk has hown himself a bungler in his conduct on that question, it was for the people to decide upon his conduct, and not for the clergy, whose time, if they performed their duty, would be fully employed in healing the sick, ministering to the fatherless and afflicted, and saving the souls of their congregations-occupations which, by the by, seem to be overlooked by the sensitive, refined

We shall continue to do it, notwithstanding all at

tempts to silence us.

and gentlemanly ministers of the present day.

Notwithstanding the disrepute in which these gentry have brought themselves by their behavior, we perceive that the press has not yet accomplished its work. We find ourselves again called upon to censure a distinguished, though violent and bigoted, clergyman of the Episcopal church, who has been endeavoring, in a sly way, to promote the success of the whig ticket for he convention. The gentleman in question is well known as an uncompromising enemy to the present administration, and has on other occasions done his utmost to prejudice the people against it. In a late number of the Evangelist, he impresses upon his readers the importance of exercising the right of suffrage, after the following style :-

right of suffrage, after the following style:

"The supineness of men in regard to this duty is very surprising. A Christian who will not vote is, so far forth, a traitor to his country. If men will not carry Christianity into their politics, how can they expect political affairs to go right? Scarce a question of great importance to the interests of our country can come up, but what would be settled aright, if all the Christians and Christian ministers in our country would invariably vote. We fear the consciences of many need enlightening and quicketning on this subject. But if a man's conscience will suffer him to neglect voting without chastisement, a will be a loose conscience in other things besides that. "Men of God must yray more for their country. But if it be a duty to pray, it is also a duty to vote. What consistency is there between asking of God the gift of good men for our rulers, and then leaving to bad men the whole work of electing them? Or what consistency between praying for good men, and voting for none? We fear that Christian ministers do not set, as they ought, the example of Christian faithfulness in this duty of voting.

example of Christian faithfulness in this duty of voting. Thousands vote in our country who ought not, and thou-sands do not vote who ought. Between them both our degrest interests may be sacrificed."

Now, with all due deference to this talented divine, we must say, that Christianity has nothing to do with politics; and further, that if he attend ed to his duties as a Christian minister, he would not have time to write on politics at all, connect ed or unconnected with Christianity. His views of Christianity do not correspond with those of other persuasions; and until the whole world admits his to be the only true doctrine, and his views of Christianity the only correct ones, the gentleman might employ his time to a better purpose than gratuitously interfering with that which

ought not to concern him.

This interference of the clergy in politics must be put down. There is no alternative; for if we expect to enjoy the benefits from our constitution and laws, the ministers of all churches must be kept within their proper bounds. We care nothing for any man's politics or any man's religion. He can pray and vote as he pleases; but those sleek and well paid parsons, must let politics alone in their clerical discourses.

DEFEAT OF SENATOR YOUNG .- Senator Young, one of the leaders among the barn-burners-one of the democratic chiques in the Senate-has been defeated in his election, as member for the State Convention. The defeat of this old politician has created a good deal of groaning among the barn-burners, but as much rejoicing among the old hunkers, or conservatives—the opposing clique of the democracy. Senator Young has been an old and a distinguished politician in the State. He once run for Governor, and was defeated; and is also a man of considerable talent and great pretensions

We are not sure, however, but his defeat will vlease a great majority of the sober, rational, and adependent men of all parties, who neither seek nor want office. During the present session of the Legislature, Senator Young has made several rather discreditable exhibitions, as a debater in the State Senate. He has been one of the leading speaker in that body, and has indulged in language, sentiments and epithets, that were highly disreputable, and have been quoted in many recent European journals as utterly disgraceful to Total, so far as heard from ..... 61 the American name and character. Senator Young is an old and an educated man, who knew better; and it is no excuse for him, that his virtues or his qualities may have been assailed by others. Such a man deserves to be defeated, as bringing discredit on the public character of the country; and we are happy that all such men will meet de

feat when presented before the people.

As a private individual, Mr. Young may be a very worthy man, and we have no doubt of it : but his course has been highly discreditable, and so the people have stamped their disapprobation

STATE CONVENTION.-There is no longer any doubt of a decided democratic majority in the Convention. As soon as the returns reach us from the four or five counties remaining to be heard from, we shall give a full list of the names of the members elected, under a classification of the parties and factions.

Is THE OREGON QUESTION SETTLED !- The ridiulous statement put forth by the Journal of Comnerce, soon after the arrival of the Great Western. that the Oregon question had been settled, has received its coup de grace from the government paper at Washington, by its stating that there is no truth whatever in the rumor.

Every one must have known that it was a ridiulous statement, and intended for some stockjobbing purpose. Its source gave it its character and paternity. Some of the buils in Wall street, when they wanted stocks to rise for some special purpose-for some particular shaving operationinvented the statement and circulated it; and, of course, the Wall street journals, and the Journal of Commerce at the head of the lot, considered itself in duty bound to give currency to it. But as to credibility or belief, it could not exist beyond Wall street. Indeed, the whole character of the Wall street press, during the last four months. has been used up, again and again, by the stockjobbers of that quarter, who have circulated false statements of all kinds, merely to affect the money market. The Journal of Commerce is only one of the organs of the stockjobbers, and the honest, industrious, and hard-working people, either com-mercial or mechanical, throughout the country, ought to be careful how they put trust in the statements coming from any one of them. Those statements are made solely for the purpose of deception, and are intended to operate on the money market and on stocks.

During the last ten years or more, we have exposed these gross and palpable deceptions on the money market, stock operations, and on the currency, again and again. On almost every occasion, from the first symptoms of the great revulsion of 1837, our predictions and announcements turned out to be the only correct ones that emanated from New York. Who has forgotten the gross falsehoods and statements published by the Wall street journals, respecting the solvency of the United States Bank, during its various struggles and efforts? Who has forgotten the similar false statements in relation to the money market, the currency and stock operations that are continually pouring from that street of roguery, deception and fraud? Those journals in that region of infamy are entirely under the control of the stock jobbers, bankers and financiers; and when it is their interest to cheat the rest of the community, by publishing any statements, they do it at once. truth can be found fully in the Herald, which is not the organ of stock jobbers or financiers of any description-but is the organ of truth, fact, independence, sincerity and justice.

GREAT FAIR AT WASHINGTON .- A great deal of effort, idle preparation, and noise, has been making during the last few weeks, in attempting to get up a splendid fair at Washington, for an exhibition of American manufactures. This attempt is only got up by some of those eternally agitating politicians, in order to operate either one way or the other, on the debates and the result of the tariff, during its passage through both Houses.

We doubt very much whether this fair will amount to anything of any consequence. Exhibitions may be got up in New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities; but such exhibitions as they can get up in Washington, will never pay the expenses-for there is no community there-no public there-no company to see it. The exhibition, even, of any quantity of manufactures in Washington, will not change the opinions of any member in the debates-men's minds are made up, even before the debate commences. We do not see how it is intended to operate upon the members or strangers there. At this season of the year, every one leaves Washington. There will be no company there; and the people who are there, one-half of them are attending to their official duties, and the rest are working out their subsistence by the daily avocations of life.

A great-splendid-beautiful fair at Washing ton, is a great-splendid-beautiful humbug. New York, Philadelphia, or even Baltimore, may get up fairs-but no such wilderness as Washington. There is neither an independent press, nor a community, nor public opinion to recommend it; it is a mere camp of politicians-office beggars,

gyman will preach a very interesting and instruc-tive sermon in St. Peter's Church, this morning at half past 10 o'clock. The Bishop will embody in his discourse the sentiments and feelings which he experienced during the time he was absent on his recent European tour. Bishop Hughes is a new era in the Catholic church. The Catholics number one million and a quarter of communicants, at the present time, in the United States : and if the Bishop will but pursue the same mode of action that St. Paul pursued, and be animated by the same spirit, there is no doubt he would swell the number of Catholics to two millions, or two and a half, within the next ten years. The prospect is good, and the field is large; and, besides, the Bishop has given up politics, and is going to stick to his text for the future.

New Hotel.-We understand that a new hotel will shortly be opened at Bergen Point, New Jersey, a few miles from Jersey City. This is a de-lightful place for a summer residence. It is far superior in point of loveliness, salubrity and comfort, to Staten Island. It possesses another advantage over Staten Island, inasmuch as it can be reached by either land or water. The Newark steamer stops there every day during the summer, and those who do not wish to go by water, can go through Jersey City, Communipau and all the old Dutch settlements in that quarter, to the Point, making a delightful ride. This new hotel will very soon be opened.

NAVAL.-U. S. frigate Columbia, Commodore Rosseau, and the sloop-of-war Saratoga, Captain Shubrick, arrived at Montevideo on the 23d of February last, from Rio Janeiro.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before a full Bench.

Decisions.—Wm. H. Bluhdown vs. Henry Ducker.—
Appeal dismissed without costs.

Howell 4 Comstock vs. Foster and others.—Order appealed from and modified so as to require defendants to pay costs for opposing motion to stay proceedings, if defendant does not comply with their order to stay revoked.

Wm. J. Burritt ads. Van Valkenburgh.—Judgment for planning on demurer.

ant does not comply with their order to stay revoked.

Wm. J. Burritt ads. Van Valkenburgh.—Judgment for plaintif on demurrer.

Ferdinand Knauft ads. Wm. Amer.—Order of Judge at Chamber-suppealed from—reversed without costs.

Contempt of Court.—It will be remembered by the readers of the Herald, that on Monday last Mr. Wm. M. Meach, one of the Alderman, assaulted Mr. Horace F. Clarke, a counseller of the Court, in presence of the Bench. The Court gave judgment yesterday, and after making some remarks, suspended Mr. Meach from practising, during the pleasure of the Court.

Pank.—There was quite a respectable attendance last evening, to witness the last representation of "Antony and Cleopatra." The play went off in very good style,

Bowery THEATRE.-Last night was the concluding

hibited no signs or symptoms of any declension in public favor, and was again greeted with enthusiastic delight by a crowded audience. On Monday evening, the manager, Mr. Jackson, with that skill for which by his able management of this Theatre, he has become so famous, has prepared a bill of great and unnsual attractions. Another drama, on a national subject, will be produced for the first time in New York, ontitled "The Traitor, or the Battle of Yorktown." The splendid success which has attended these historical pieces founded on American history, shows forcibly the current of popular feeling: they are eminently calculated to excite that strong nationality and self pride which, despite the complaints of many public writers, reigns stronger in the American than in any other people. This national, or rather native drama, will be preceded by Moore's celebrated tragedy, "The Gamester," in which J. R. Scott, Mrs. Jones, and Miss Phillips, take the prominent characters. The whole cast is strong and most judicious.

GREENWICH THEATRE.—There was a capital the Greenwich last night, on the occasion of Mr. H. P. Grattan's benefit. A great variety of entertainments ed applause. The people of the upper part of the city are enjoying the delightful amusements which are fur-nished by this elegant little theatre.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS .- Chrysty's Ethiopian Minstrel gave another of their inimitable performances last evening at Palmo's, to a crowded audience. This company ning at Palmo's, to a crowded audience. This company is in many respects superior to any other which ever visited us. There is nothing vulgar or low in their performances, but every thing is chaste and elegant. The simple melodies peculiar to the negroes of the South are harmonized and sung by them in such a manner as to impart a feeling of irresistible pleasure to all who hear them. Their instrumental, as well as vocal music, is of a very superior order. Mr. Hooley, their violinist, could hold a high rank among the professors on that instrument, and the younger Christy, their bone-player, cutirely throws in the shade all other bone-players we ever listened to. The castanets of Spain sink into comparative insignificance at the soft and delicate touches of "them bones." The banjo and tamborine players are also very superior, and, altogether, they give a varied performance which nightly draws down the most rapturous applause. Their distinguished success here has caused them to determine to remain a week longer, during which time they must have crowded houses.

Mr. Grorge Vandensuer.—This gentleman, who

must have crowded houses.

Mr. George Vandenhoef.—This gentleman, who is now perfagming at the Park Theatre, has many of the requisites, and yet wants some very important attributes, of a great actor. He possesses a very fine figure—a good stage walk—a well modulated voice, as high as it goes, (he cannot pitch his voice to a high key) and a very elaborate and almost faultless declamation. No man is more skilled in regulating the action of his lungs. His conversational tones, which he mostly uses, are very fine, and his reading is perfect. He is, besides, a ripe scholar—possesses refined taste and judgment, and has an excellent conception of his parts. But, on the other hand, the very elaborateness of his declamation spoils the effect of his finest passages. The arx cetare arism, the chiefest excellence of an actor, next to inborn genuls, is wanting. He lacks the power to completely transfuse himself into his characters. His impersonation is but "the counterfeit presentment" of that of which Kean and Macready give—at least, the seeming reality. When you see him on the stage, you see Mr. George Vandenhoff giving an almost faultless reading of the part he takes, accompanied with very appropriate gesticulation, and very well dissimulated passion. When Kean is on the stage, you lose sight of the man Charles Kean, and you see "Romeo," or "Richard," or "Shylock," as the case may be. Mr. Kean, with physical endowment, inferior to those of Mr. Vandenhoff, has had the advantage of long and laborious practical training.—Mr. Vandenhoff's training, we are inclined to think, has been mostly acquired in the study. 'In that easy, natural abandon, which is only attained after years of labor and drudgery, just as the grace of the densense is only acquired by going through the training of an atthlete, Mr. Vandenhoff's training, we are inclined to think, has been mostly acquired in the study. 'In that easy, natural abandon, which is only attained after years of labor and of the general content of the study of the partice of the sh

DE MEYER.—This great master of the piano was to have given his second and last concert in New Orleans on the evening of the 24th ult., prior to his departure for Mobile. The New Orleans papers speak of him with the utmost enthusiasm. He has met, as was to be expected, with a most gratifying reception from the people of New Orleans. He was to have left immediately for Mobile, whence he was to return to New Orleans, and travel up the Mississippi on a western tour. The continued success of Mr. De Meyer argues well for the taste and discrimination oi the people of this city. Every great artist who has achieved distinguished success in the United States, has first received his imprimatur in New York; and in every instance in which an artist has received a diploma from the hands of a New York andience, he has never been known to fail elsewhere.

Mas. Mowart.—This lady, who has just returned in fine Mas. Mowatt.-This lady, who has just returned in fine

There is already an unusual stir and excitement among the fashionables, to see again a lady who has already advanced so far in the estimation of the patrons of the drams, in every city where she has played. There is no doubt that her engagement will be one of the most brilliant of the season. The high estimate put upon her talents by the people of this city, has since been endorsed by the theatrical critics of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and other cities of the Union. Indeed, after Charlotte Cushman, who is universally allowed, even by the English critics, to be the legitimate successor of Miss O'Neil and Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Mowatt is the only American actress of high merit, at present on the stage. During her present engagement, she is to appear in those characters in which she is most at home; among the rest, as "Gertrude," in her own comedy of "Fashion." We have no doubt that the management will give her the advantage of good accessories, a very important requisite to the success of even great artists. After fulfilling two or three other engagements, Mrs. Mowatt will visit England early in the summer; and we have no doubt that her many excellencies will be duly appreciated by the British public, and acknowledged by them in that spirit of candor and liberality, which the people of America have manifested towards the Keans and other great English artists.

Mrs. Brougham.—We are happy to learn that this talented comic lecturer has met with distinguished success

lented comic lecturer has met with distinguished success in Boston. He was to have taken a benefit last evening in Boston. He was to have taken a benefit last evening in that city, and it was expected, as we see by the Boston papers, that he would have a very crewded house. We are gratified at Mr. Brougham's success, as he is a gentleman, a polished scholar, and the first Irish comedian in the United States. He will visit Connecticut, and will give some entertainments in Philadelphis and Baltimore, before he appears again before a New York audience. He is sure to have a cordial reception when he returns to this city.

FAIRFIELD (VA.) RACES—PROPRIETOR'S PURSE, \$150—2 mile heats. Thursday, April 29th, 1846.—Four horses started for the purse, and a prettier race could not easily be run. There seemed to be no favorites—the field had the odds largely, and betters were scarce as "hen's teeth" against it. Time—1st heat, 4m. 2s.; 2d heat, 3m. 64s.; 3d heat, 3m

Movements of Travellers.

The arrivals yesterday were not as numerous as the previous days of the week, but quite sufficient to nearly overstock the principal hotels. We found at the Amesican—Mr. Tuckerman, Boston; Mr. Jackson, H. B. M. 38th Regiment; Dr. Clymer, Philadelphia; Silas Fearce, Boston; George Menich, New Orleans; Mr. Morris, Philadelphia; A. Killey, U. S. N.; Geo. Stevens, Boston; Thomas Peitherie, Pennsylvania; C. Miller, Virginia; B. Phelps, East Windsor; W. H. Hornby, North Carolina.

North Carolina.

Asroa—J. Binney, A. Binney, Boston; E. Lessee, Portsmouth; John Tyler, jr.; Joseph Bates, Boston; Geh. A. Ward, Walter Manton, Providence; A. Bohler, Philadelphia; M. Stanley, Maryland; John Bones, Augasta, Georgia; S. Hulberton, New Orleans; R. H. Gardner, Maine; Capt. Munro, Mobile; C. S. Coleman, Troy; P. Holland, Norwich; W. Wordsworth, Hyde Park; H. Stenly, Vermont; F. Webster, Boston; R. Berry, Baltimore; D. Haskill, E. Bancroft, Boston; J. Tulutt, Washington; W. Darich, do.

Ciry—W. Roberts, North Carolina; T. Delland, U.S.N.; J. Jackson, James Thomas, Richmond, Va.; L. Weller, Philadelphia; J. Bradford, Milwaukie; R. Baker, Boson; J. Davey, Vermont; G. Fomeroy, M. Craig, Schenectady; J. Parmele, Memphis; Messrs, Conrad and Burkhard, Philadelphia.

Franklis—B. Crane, Baltimore; W. Whiton, Fiermont; E. H. Townsend, Chicago; J. Smith, Ohlo; J. Bruyn, Kingston; H. Walker, Albany; W. Kindrich, Boston; H. Goodyear, Michigan; A. B. White, Buffalo; H. Weils, do.; David Pratt, Princeton; J. Heath, Troy. Howand—John C. Rives, W. Harman, Michigan; Jas. Howes, Delhi; J. Van Rensscher, Albany; J. Lowe, Poughkeepsie; C. Warte, Fittsburgh; W. Stowart, Mobile; Mr. Alvord, Indiana; W. Millord, Ohio; Mr. Howard, Boston.

Court Calendar. 13 part—93, 35, 61, 65, 99, 101, 67,103, 105, Cost Finas.—15 part—23, 35, 61, 55, 99, 101, 67,103, 105, 107, 111, 17, 75, 83, 83, 255.
24 part—74, 18, 65, 6, 26, 28, 30, 20, 80, 99, 14, 60, 69, 76, 95, 24

City Intellig tle hump-backed girl, named Martha O'Leary, who ported a destitute and bed-ridden mother by sel needles, pins, thread, shirt-buttons, &c., to such hum

the fifth story of the True Sua building, occupied as a composing room. There was little damage done, with he exception of knocking a lot of type into pi, which, readally, answered the printers, instead of their usual unch about that hour.

BURGLARY.—The umbrella store No. 256; Bowery, oc cupied by Mr. Millington, was entered on Friday night by some rogues, who were surprised before they had succeeded in procuring any plunder.

Accident.—Met Walter Skidmore was seriously injured on Friday, by the fall of the second floor of a building in North street, which some workmen were engaged in remaining.

in repairing.

ACDENT.—A young lad, about four years of age, met with an accident last evening at the corner of Grand and Suffolk streets. A careless and drunken driver of a provision cart having furiously driven by towards the Grand street ferry, was nigh driving over the poor little boy, who was pitched back on the flagging, having come in contact with the cart. There have been too many instances of this neglect and wickedness on the part of drunken drivers from the country, who consider themselves licensed to "frolic on Saturday evenings"—but the police should look after such characters.

RAILEGAD ACCIDENT.—A small girl, about 15 years of age, was run over by the Harlem Railroad car, at the corner of Bowery and Third streets, and instantly killed.

Corner of Bowery and Third streets, and instancy amed-Coroners's Orrice.—May 2.—decidental Death.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the 17th ward sta-tion house, corner of Third street and the Bowery, on the body of Maria O'Leary, born in New York, 17 years of age, formerly resident at No. 111 Ridge street, who came to her death by injuries received by a car, on the HarlemRailroad, accidentally passing over her. Her brother, 9 years of age, stated that he was looking out came to her death by injuries received by a came to her death by injuries received by a came her. Her HarlemRailroad, accidentally passing over her. Her brother, 9 years of age, stated that he was looking out of the window on the side of the car where his sister was, when she asked him if his younger brother was in the car; he replied that he was inside. She then took hold of the railing on the forward end, and was getting on, when she fell, and the car passed over her. The driver likewise stated that he did not see her, or know she was getting on the car.

she was getting on the car.

Police Intelligence.

A Postmaster Detected in Robbing the Mail.—It appears that on the 6th day of March, 1846, Mr. Edward Tiffany, residing in Susquehanna county, mailed two letters at the Brooklyn post office, in the above county, one addressed to Wetmore & Co., and the other to White & Barns, of the city of New York, and each letter containing \$40, principally in ten dollar notes—four of these bills were marked with a black line drawn across the back, also the date of mailing was marked in the hand writing of Mr. Tiffany—these letters never reached their destination. Officer A. M. C. Smith, of New York, whom it appears has been appointed special agent by the Postmaster Gieneral, to investigate this matter, was informed that two of the ten dollar bills, marked as above, were discovered in the Honesdale Bank, Pennsylvannia. These bills had been deposited by a Mr. Zenas H Russell, who received the same from Eben H. Clark, the postmaster at Cherry Ridge, in this county. Upon procuring this information officer Smith, accompanied with Mr. Tiffany, proceeded to Cherry Ridge, and upon an interview with Mr. Clark, respecting the robbery, and from the fact of the money being traced from him, which was identified to be the stolen money belonging to Mr. Tiffany, he became nuch alarmed, and finally acknowledged the fact of abstracting the letters and money from the mail, and paid Mr. Tiffany back the \$80, and asked to be forgiven, and hoped that the matter might be settled in this way. He also gave him \$2 more to give to Mr. John Gillman, from whose letter he had abstracted that amount, and also asked him to forgive him. The whole of these proceedings were taken on last Friday, before E. Patenue, Esq., justice of the peace, in Ways county, Pennsylvania. He was committed for examination.

Grand Larceny.—A black fellow, by the name of James Henry, a stewart on board the brig. Upon being brought to the police office, he acknowledged the robbery, and gave up nine of the doubloons, also a lot of n

ALBANY, May 1, 1846. Lovely Morning-Delicious Morning-May Flowers in the Park, and May Queens Watering Them-Solo. "Ah, I am the Queen of May, mother; Ah, I am the Queen of May!"

The gravel walks in the Park are appropriated, on plea-ant days, by beautiful little girls, for skipping the ropes, and pretty lads for trundling the hoop.

Let me say a word more about Oregon—by authority.

high source, that Polk will issue the proclamation for the on of the joint occupation of Oregon; an opinion has also been expressed by an illustrious citizen, that the question will remain open "pretty near eternally." This is based upon the hypothesis that England will never offer to compromise an inch north of 49, and that it is doubtful to compromise an inch north of 49, and that it is account whether she will make even that offer; and further, upon the hypothesis that Mr. Polk does not deem himself the hypothesis that Mr. Polk does not deem himself "competent or authorized" to concede an inch south of \$4 40-This may be attributed to the weight of the Baltimore resolutions. The voice of the 49 deg. Senators is entitled to great consideration, but I expect that Polk's sympathies are with the 54 40 Senators; but those pretended sympathies are created by selfish motives; there can be no doubt but that the succession is the mighty consideration which controls this affair. You will find, and the country will find, that Mr. Polk will not positively commit himself upon this question very soon. You will further find that if a proposition by Takenham is made to make the parallel of 49 the boundary, even if Van couver's Island, with the free navigation of the Columbia River, is ceded to us, will not be accepted nor refused by Polk within the next two years. Nothing under heaven is certain, you know; but I believe this is as certain as anything under heaven. The conclusion is, therefore, obvious, that the question will remain vilely uncertain—that Polk will degrade the presidency—and that war will follow. For if this thing goes to the masses, the popular cry for 54 40 will be irresistible.

There was nothing of the slightest possible interest ac complished in either branch to-day. The bill, authorizing the extension of the New York and Erie Railroad into Fenusylvania, was defeated in the House, notwithstanding a petition presented this morning from several hundred citizens of New York city, praying for the passage of this bill.

There is a proposition being discussed in the House, of petent or authorized" to concede an inch south of 54 40

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN New Haven.—The establishment on Sherman avenue for the manufacture of webb suspenders, belonging to the Pritchard Manufacturing Company, was burnt to the ground at about haif-past 12 o'clock this morning. The building was of wood, three stories high, 100 feet long and about 25 wide. The loss of the Company is estimated at about \$14,000, and to this must be added some \$2,000 worth of personal property belonging to Dr. Maddox, on which there was no insurance. The Company were insured to the amount of \$10,000, as near as we can learn—in the Hartford Co. \$2,500; in the Williamsburgh Co., N. Y., \$3,500; in the Contributionship Co., N. Y., \$9,500. The Company gave employment to about \$0 hands in the factory, and 150 or 200 stitchers who worked out. The fire was first discovered in the winding room on the lower story, in which no one had been after 7 o'clock in the evening. Two of the Company were engaged in porting books till half-past 11 o'clock, and when they left all was apparently right.

—New Haven Herald, May 1.

Treasury Notes Outstanding, May 1st, 1846.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

REGISTER'S OFFICE. May 1st, 1846.

Amount of the several issues outstanding, as per records of this office.

Sold,864 38

Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of the accounting officers.

10,700 00

Parts, April 8, 1846

aordinary and even incredible as it may eem to your readers, it is, nevertheless, true, that neither the Oregon nor any other international question affecting the relations of Great Britain nd the United States, engrosses at this moment any considerable share of attention in England, or any other part Europe. We live in strange times, and although the greater part of the civilised world is in a state of profound peace; yet interests so momentous are at this moment staked on political and administrative measures, and the roar of the cannon resounding from the opposite hemisphere is so portentious, that vast as may be those consequences of the Washington negotiations, which are concealed in the womb of time, they are utterly disregarded, I had almost said forgotten. The commercial revolution now in progress at the other side of the Channel, the outline of which I foreshadowed to you in my correspondence of last autumn, continues to engage all minds. If the attention which it has commanded in France be not so universal as in England, it is equally imposing, if not more so, when the order of minds which are brought to bear on it is considered. The actual head of the Cabinet of the Tuilleries has never censed to regard the debates of the British Parliament on this measure, with profound and in-telligent attention. Recently, M. Guizot has broken silence on this important subject, and it has become abundantly apparent to all who regard political affairs with attention, that the spirit of commercial freedom will not limit its beneficial influ-ence to Great Britain, but will be rapidly diffused to all parts of the globe where liberal institutions prevail, France, after England, taking the lead. The announcement which I ventured to make

ence to creat Britain, but will be rapidly diffused to all parts of the globe where liberal institutions prevail, France, after England, taking the lead.

The announcement which I ventured to make in my last of the approaching annexation of the Punjaub to British India, was premature. Well aware that the dispersion and rout of the Sikh army was at hand, and that this section of India must be placed at the mercy of the British authorities, I inferred, as now appears, rather harshly, that its annexation must follow as a matter of course. England, however, has learned that annexation of territory is not always synonymous with augmentation of power. The Governor General aims at interposing between the British territory and those neighbors whose hostility may be troublessme, the cushion of a friendly and dependent power which must intercept and break the slock of any occasional collision. On this principle, if it be possible to constitute any native government in the Punjaub sufficiently strong to maintain itself in internal peace, its establishment will be encouraged, and its power strengthened by the Anglo-Indian forces. The present aspect of things, however, renders it very doubful whether such a government can be constituted in the Punjaub, and the great probability is that no very long period will roll away before this territory will be fused into the general mass of British india. The same game has now been so often played, and invariably with the same result, that the ultimate issue cannot be very doubful. It will be a question of time only. Be this as it may, the brilliant victories of the Anglo-Indian army, have dazzled the public and extorted the admiration of every part of Europe.

Troubles gather round the Peel ministry. At the commencement of the session, when the Premier introduced his bill for the abolition of the corn laws, and the establishment of free trade, the corn laws, and the result of the corn bill, and the free-traders, and thus formed a noposition so thoroughly understand and so unfiniching

some uneasiness respecting the great measure of free trade.

Delay is at present the object of the protectionists. Time, they hope, may show that famine in Ireland, is not so imminent as it has been represented to be—and if that can be rendered apparent, they look forward to the possibility of strangling free trade in the House of Lords. Well informed persons now expect a majority of about twenty-five in favor of the cabinet measure in that house; but to secure this, proxies are indispensable. Now there are certain stages of the bill in which proxies are inadmissible, and in these the murder of the measure is contemplated. Do not, however, imagine that these manœuvres can affect the ultimate fate of the measure; public opinion in England is too strong and too pronounced for that. They may, however, produce delay and temporary mutilation. A dissolution may become necessary, and even a re-organization of the cabinet is not improbable.

All these are the questions which at present engross the public mind, and withdraw all attention from the Oregon dispute. Some exultations, with implied reference to Washington, broke forth, however, on the publication of the news of the Indian victories. "This," said certain organs, "will be a lesson to other parts of the world, where the power of British arms may soon be invoked, of the terrible consequences of defying or despising them." There is no mistaking the "part of the world" for which the lesson has been intended. An army of 50,000 Americans, it is insinuated would be as easily and effectually dispersed and annihilated in the Western, as the like number of Sikhs have been in the Eastern Continent.

A sad and humiliating spectacle of the debased

like number of Sikhs have been in the Eastern Continent.

A sad and humiliating spectacle of the debased moral condition of the class of persons here called hommes de lettres has been recently exhibited, in a prosecution for murder in a duel, which took place before the Court of Assizes at Rouen. This section of the community is that which exercises the sacred functions of the press, and ought to be at least in some degree, examples of external decency. Nothing, however, can be imagined more disgusting than the exhibition of vulgar depravity and licentiousness, uncontrolled by the least sense of propriety, which was developed in these proceedings, and of which the very court of justice itself became the scene. There is no evil without its concomitant good, and it may be hoped that the odious travestie of the practice of duelling presented on this occasion, at once so ridiculous, so vulgar, and so atrociously horrible, cannot fail to make every one, who has any sense of his own dignity, slow to identify himself with such parties.

cannot fail to make every one, who has any sense of his own dignity, slow to identify himself with such parties.

In the early part of last year, a party of journalists or contributors to the Paris newspapers, met, by invitation, an equal number of lemales of loose character, taken from the refuse of the coulisses of the Boulevard theatres, at a dimmer, at the well known restaurant called Les Trois Frères Provencaux, in the Palais Royalé. There the night was passed in Bacchanalian orgies; duncing, drunkenness, licentiousness, debauchery and gambling being pushed to a shameless excess characteristic of the place, and almost realising the worst scenes depicted in the feuilletons of the performers themselves. The party did not separate till a late hour in the morning. One of the least culpable of them—a young man of some literary promise—found himself the subject of a challenge from another of the party noted as a swordsman of deadly reputation. Of the cause of offence the supposed offender was ignorant, and knew not what it was he was called on to give satisfaction for. All he knew was that he must submit to be shot at or run through the body by one of the most practiced marksmen and expert swordsmen in France. Yielding to the social necessity imposed on him by the barbarous code which is neknowledged by the class to which it was his misfortune to belong, he sat down, wrote his will, solemnly recorded his ignorance of the cause of his intended murder, went out to the Bois de Boulogne, and in the first fire was shot through the head?

The trial for this murder took place at Rouen reconst, on the prosession the court presented a zoona as characteristic as that of the Trois fiferes provences.

down to the trial as to a festivity, accompanied by the same partners of their pleasures as figured at the Palais Royale, and the Tribunal presented the aspect of a Seragio. The tone of that portion o the public which formed the jury and the audience using be sollected from the fact, that when the jury solemnly declared before God that the accused was not guilty, the verdict was hailed with acclamation, and the prisoner, now liberated, was embraced by the audience which surrounded him, especially by the ladies!

In giving this disgraceful sketch, it is but just to add, that the more respectable part of the journalists of Paris have loudly and solemnly denounced the whole affair as casting a stigma on the national press, and have indignantly repudiated all connection or community with such parties. It cannot, however, be disputed, that journalism in Paris must undergo a great moral purgation before it can be allowed to assume that position which it ought to hold in the social system of the country; and it behooves that portion of the leaders of the press who have a due sense of the read dignity of their location, to cut off all connection with parties and practices which in this case have brought so much disgrace upon the body.

The Italian opera here has just closed, after a season marked by no novelty worth mentioning. One or two of Verdi's operas were produced with rather equivocal success. It its he misfortune of this composer to exclude from his scores all the notabbilities of the theatre. Neither Grisi, nor Persiani, nor Lablache, nor Mario, nor any other of the popular favorities, have parts in them. This is quite sufficient to explain their indifferent reception, a few evenings ago, at the benefit of Roger, at the Opera Comique, was flattering. Cinti Damoreau is not at present engaged at any of the theatres, but she is going to give a grand musical flet at the Italian theatre. This artists is, however, passe.

The most remarkable musical event of the season has been the production of Halevy's opera of Le

Ne	vigatio	n of t	he Oh	lo Rive	r.
Places. incinnatti, heeling, itsburgh, ouisville,	April 15 April 28		::::::	Steet 6	inches. inches. inches.

MONEY MARKET.

Saturday, May 2there was a single improvement in quotations for stocks to-day, and the transactions were somewhat larger than usual. Harlem went up 1; Long Island, 1; Canton, 1; Norwich and Worcester, 1; Morris Canal, 1; Pennsylvania 5s, 1; Ohio 6s, 1; Farmers' Loan, 1; Reading Reilroad closed firm at yesterday's prices. At the second board this improvement was maintained.

The fact that the banks have not drawn in their loans

to the extent expected has relieved the stock market slightly, and it is anticipated that an expansion will immediately be experienced

The Commissioners of the Commercial Bank of Manchester, Mississippi, notify the holders of notes to present the same at the counter of the bank, in Yazoo city,

A Bill to repeal the charter of the Bank of St. Clair,

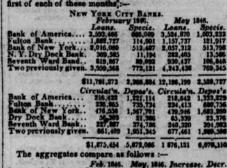
Michigan, has passed the Senate of that State.

The Union manufacturing Company, Maryland, has declared a dividend of ten per cent on its capital stock. The interest due in London the first of June, on the bonds of Alabama, was remitted by the State agent in March. That due in July was remitted in April, and the interest on the dollar bonds, payable the first Monday of May, will be paid, as usual, on and after that day, at the

Phenix Bank, New York.

The cashier of the State Bank of India tice that the late issues of the counterfeit \$5 bills have been seen, in which the number of flowers in the wreath around the brow of one of the females in the vignette, is made to correspond with the genuine, and the signa-tures are well done, but the distinct line in the clouds around the vignette may still be observed, and may be relied upon in detecting the counterfeit, as in the genu-ine the clouding is soft and blended, and no lines are perfar as noticed, are on the Lawrenceburg and Bedford brances, the filling up of the Bedford notes being in

We annex the returns of seven banks of this city for February and May, 1846, giving a comparative exhibi-tion of the condition of the leading departments on the first of each of these months;:—



Bonds held in London, payable in 1865. . . . . \$313,000 Six per cent. bonds issued here do . . . . . 320,000 

a reduction of about thirty per cent was made in the rates of fare, notwithstanding which, the receipts from that source increased during the month about accomteen

